THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872. NUMBER 152.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

SECRET SESSION.

Persecution of the Catholics.

THE POPE'S PRAYER.

Hurricane in Turkey.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, June 25.—Dispatches received since Saturday night have induced the American agent to request Count Sclopis to summon the conference immediately. He accordingly telegraphed to all the members to meet at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. It is not known whether the indirect claim has been withdrawn. At 8 o'clock all the members of the Board had arrived here.

It is stated that the Board of Arbitration at their session on Monday, the 17th inst., informed the agents on the part of England and the United States that they consider the indirect claims, presented in the case of the American Government, untenable. There is reason to believe that dispatches have been received from the Government at Washington which will lead to a satisfactory solution of the entire question. These dispatches Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, will communicate to the court to-day when it re-assembles. After Wednesday the Tribunal will proceed to reconsider the direct claims of the United States.

GENEVA, June 25.—In response to the summons of Count Sclopis, the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal reassembled in the Hotel De Ville this afternoon at twenty minutes past three o'clock, and remained in session until five o'clock, and then adjourned to meet again on Thursday next. The deliberations of the board were, as was the case at previous meetings, conducted in secret.

LONDON, June 25.—Special dispatches from Geneva to London papers state that the tribunal of arbitration will meet at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. The American representatives before the board, in consequence of the confusion of the cipher dispatches, misapprehended the intention of President Grant and Secretary Fish, who did not definitely withdraw the claims for indirect damages.

A majority of the board of arbitrators are unfavorable to a longer adjournment of the tribunal than a fortnight. The English representatives will leave Geneva on Friday, and it is therefore supposed that an important decision will be given by the board of arbitration on Thursday.

LONDON, June 26—5 A. M.—The *Daily News* says that American agrees to be non-suited in her case before the Board of Arbitration so far as the indirect claims are concerned.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman arrived last night, and dined with the American Representatives, and was subsequently visited by Charles F. Adams in company with Caleb Cushing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A London dispatch states that the lock-out of builders, carpenters and joiners is the result of the refusal of the men to accept the compromise offered by the employers. Twenty thousand men are out of work, and they have not yielded to the demands of the bricklayers. The men demand fifty-one hours instead of fifty-six and a half hours per week, and also one shilling per day additional. The employers state that the demand does not justify the action of the men, and that the failure of the present strike is on account of an increased expense of living, and do not fear any interference from workingmen outside of London, as the latter obtain better pay than those in the city. They say the Unions are financially strong, and feel confident of success.

The *Times* says: The strike will result in England losing her present advantages in industrial productions.

M. P. RESIGNED.

LONDON, June 25.—Viscount Vinton has resigned his seat as a member of the House of Commons.

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, June 25.—At the session of the House of Lords to-night, the ballot bill as amended in that body was passed to its third reading.

GERMANY.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE JESUITS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The London *Telegraph* of the 15th of June says: "An application has been offered in the German Parliament at the first reading of the bill against the Jesuits, to the effect that the contemplated movement against that body is only in their political and not their religious capacity, and that it must not be construed as exhibiting any antagonism to the Church of Rome. It was, moreover, a provisional movement only, and necessitated by the opposition of the Society of Jesuits to the State. Among kindred societies included in the order for removal, are mentioned the Ligourious, the Freres Ignotantius and two scholastic orders, which are respectively under French and Roman authority. In the course of the debate some strong assertions were made as to the operations of the Jesuits in tampering with German unity. They were said to be forming a Roman Catholic League in France, Italy and Austria, and some Germans belonging to the society were even alleged to have been won over."

ITALY.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

ROME, June 25.—The Pope to-day received the members of the German Literary Club of this city, and in the course of his remarks on the occasion made use of the following language: The persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under affliction, and have notified the German Government that persecution of the Church is folly. The Church, said the Holy Father, remains triumphant. On one occasion asked Bismarck how it is that the once contented German Bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to the Holy Father in heaven that a storm may fall that will complete the overthrow of the Colossus.

SPAIN.

MINISTERS ABROAD.

MADRID, June 25.—An official announcement is made to-day of the appointment of the following Spanish Ministers abroad: Senor Moret, at London, Senor Asquerino, at Vienna, and Senor Escasura, at Berlin.

CARLISTS CAPTURED.

MADRID, June 25.—Several small Carlist bands which have been lurking in Andalusia, formed themselves into one body, near Jevese, and entered the town and threw up barricades. The insurgents, however, soon compelled to leave, as a force of Government cavalry attacked them and drove them from the town. They were pursued by the loyal forces, who captured fifty-one prisoners.

CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

QUEBEC, June 25.—Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General of Canada, and Lady Dufferin and suite, arrived to-day, and were received by Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir John A. Macdonald and others. The new Governor General was sworn in this afternoon.

TURKEY.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE AND WATER SPOUT.

NEW YORK, June 25.—London papers of the 15th report a terrific hurricane and water spout at Rustchuk, which destroyed five hundred houses and sunk two gun-boats, killing and injuring several persons.

HUNGARY.

ELECTIONS.

PESTH, June 25.—The elections for members of the House of Representatives have taken place, and so far as known resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of Francis Deak.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Larcy, late Minister of Public Works, has been chosen President of the party of the Right in the National Assembly.

CINCINNATI.

Death of an Old Minister—Unequal Taxation—Candidate for Congress—Medical College Commencement.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Rev. Robert Cassette, a well-known minister of the Congregational Church, died at his residence on College Hill last night, aged 72. The greater part of his life was spent in the East, where he was settled over churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1868.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

The directors of the Board of Trade have authorized a meeting of its members with a view to determining means to remedy the present system of State municipal taxation, which they regard unequal in its burdens.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. Lewis P. Gunckel, of Dayton, Resident Manager of the National Soldiers' Home, and formerly Senator from the Preble and Montgomery District, is prominently spoken of as the Republican candidate for Congress from the fourth Ohio District.

MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery held its commencement exercises to-night, with an address and conferring of degrees by Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The valedictory address was made by Prof. Reed. There were eighteen graduates.

ALBANY.

Tammany Suits.

ALBANY, June 25.—A stay of proceedings against Richard B. Connelly and William M. Tweed, until a decision on the hearing of an appeal from the order of Judge Hogeboom of the General Term, was granted to-day.

NEW YORK.

Illegal Charges of the Sheriff.

THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

Resuming Old Rates.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1872.

ILLEGAL CHARGES OF THE SHERIFF.

The *Times* charges that Sheriff Brennan continues his illegal charges. This year, in January, there were 2,266 commitments, which entitled the Sheriff to $1,119, but he charged the county $8,647. The legal fees in February for commitments were $1,103; the charges to the county were $8,216. In March he was entitled to $1,116, but he charged $5,520.

THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

Four hundred employes of the Custom House will present a petition to Collector Arthurs to-night, asking for the eight hour rule to apply to the weighers. All the employes in the soap factory in Jersey City have gone to work again. The boss horse shoers propose to advance their prices, because of the strike of the men yesterday. A party of strikers visited the planing mill on Sixty-first street, and dislocated the machinery and threatened the men with death, unless they desisted from work. They were arrested by the police.

It is stated that the Brooklyn carpenters are getting ready to resume work at the old rates.

At a meeting of the metal workers of this city to-day, a request of the Citizens' Association and Bureau of Employment that a conference be appointed to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties was favorably received, and a committee appointed.

At a meeting of the Eight Hour League it was reported that Baxter & Co., on Forty-fifth street, who employ about one hundred men, had resolved to return to the ten hour system, though they are willing to give twenty per cent. advance in wages for piece work. In regard to the number of men still idle, the Secretary of the League positively asserts that there are not more than four hundred. He acknowledges that some of the cabinet makers have returned to work at ten hours.

The marble cutters and polishers held a meeting this morning, which was largely attended. It was reported that a great many bosses had withdrawn from their agreement, and were falling back on the ten hour system. These reports cause much dissatisfaction, and the men loudly expressed themselves determined to fight it out to the last.

The Brooklyn livery stable keepers offer their help thirteen dollars a week. Fourteen dollars is demanded.

The 43d of journeymen barbers is virtually at an end. Nearly all the men resumed work on their own terms.

PERSONALS.

Stephen Camperlain, a brother of the ex-Congressman, and one of the oldest lawyers in New York, died this morning, aged 80.

A. W. Watson, a broker, is under arrest for embezzlement.

A boy, five years of age, was shockingly mutilated in the face by a leopard, at Central Park yesterday.

Peter Cooper, instead of subscribing $1,000 to the strikers, emphatically condemns the movement.

Judge Barrett to-day issued a mandamus to the Board of Audit to audit such claims for advertising as were found to be just in the claims of the late *Daily Democrat*.

Patrick J. Kelly, a notorious counterfeiter, was held in $20,000 bail for trial on Friday.

It is stated that Otis, who committed several forgeries here, is under arrest in London.

Gen. Pleasonton arrived from Europe in the Russia to-day.

REPORT ON BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have issued a report on the administration of public school affairs. In the course of the investigation they found the startling fact that the average expenditures for school house purposes during the three years preceding 1867 were only $61,000. The disbursements for 1867 and the three succeeding years averaged $222,000 a year, an increase of nearly three hundred per cent., in but three and a half years, while during the same three and a half years the daily number of scholars only increased forty-three per cent.

TAX ON SCRIP DIVIDEND.

It is stated that the counsel for the New York Central Railroad have asked the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to bring a suit against that road, in order to test in the Courts the question of the constitutionality of the tax assessed on scrip dividends. The Commissioner declined to do so, and stated that if the tax is not paid the property would be seized.

TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society last night, Horatio Seymour was made a Sachem. Arrangements were also made for a great celebration on the Fourth of July. James Brooks, Democratic orator, and invitations are extended to all the prominent Democrats of the country to be present.

MISSIONARY BISHOP TO AFRICA.

The special session of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened this morning for the purpose of electing a Missionary Bishop to Africa in the place of Bishop Hayne, resigned.

STOKES' CASE.

No additional jurors were obtained in Stokes' case to-day. A sixth panel of one hundred and fifty is ordered.

BOSTON.

Arrival of the Presidential Party—The Musical Jubilee—Meeting of Trustees of Peabody Fund.

BOSTON, June 25.—President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Secretary Fish and wife, General Dent and wife, General Babcock and ladies, arrived this morning. The City Committee, with the United States Marshal, escorted the party to their hotel. Quite a large crowd gathered, but the reception was wholly informal.

THE MUSICAL JUBILEE.

The Coliseum was filled to overflowing to-day. Over five thousand people were turned away from the doors. Twenty thousand tickets for standing places were sold. The audience was estimated at 70,000. The foreign bands joined with the Marine Band of Washington in performing "Hail to the Chief," in honor of the President, who, with Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, and Robeson, Senator Wilson and other distinguished guests, occupied seats in the center of the auditorium. The President received a cordial greeting as he entered from the vast audience.

"See the Conquering Hero Comes" was the first choral, followed by "Homage to Columbia," composed and sung by Madame Rudersdorff, accompanied by the Grenadier Guards Band. Madame Peschka Leutner gave her "Aria" and variations, and repeated it in reply to an *encore*.

Strauss electrified the audience with two of his waltzes. The German Grenadier Band gave a fantasie from "Les Hugenots," which was received with great favor.

The "Anvil Chorus" was repeated with the usual outside accompaniments. An original hymn, "Hail Gentle Peace," was sung by the chorus and audience with magnificent effect. The "Star Spangled Banner" was given with great *eclat*. The overture to "Zempa" by the Garde Republicaine Band was rapturously applauded. The Jubilee singers from Nashville were received with the customary furore. A military march, entitled "The Prussian Prize," closed the most brilliant programme of the Jubilee.

THE PEABODY FUND.

During the forenoon President Grant attended the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody fund in the private parlor of the Revere House. The following members of the Board were present: Robert C. Winthrop, chairman; Hamilton Fish, vice chairman; President Grant; J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; C. MacAlester, of Philadelphia; Samuel Wetmore, of New York; George Eton, of Maryland, Samuel Watson, of Tennessee; A. T. Stewart, of Virginia; and Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana. The absentees were Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, one of the vice chairmen, who is in Europe; Wm. M. Evarts, of the General Administration; Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington, who is too ill to be here, and George Peabody Russell, of this State, but now abroad. The attention of the meeting was principally occupied by routine formalities.

CHICAGO.

An Appeal for Persia—Base Ball—The Fourth of July Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 25.—An address is published to-day, signed by nearly all the pastors of the Protestant churches of this city, setting forth the sufferings of the people of Persia from famine, and calling upon all charitable persons to contribute for their relief.

The First and Third Presbyterian churches contributed $1,200 on Sunday in aid of the starving Persians.

BASE BALL.

About five thousand people witnessed the game of base ball yesterday between the Athletic and Troy clubs, which was won by the former by the following score:

Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0—6
Troys	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

THE FOURTH OF JULY ORDINANCE.

The manufacturers and venders in pyrotechnics will present to the Common Council a petition against the enforcement of the 4th of July ordinance. The question excites great interest.

ELMIRA.

Flood in the Tioga River.

ELMIRA, N. Y. June 25.—The rains of the last two days have produced a heavy flood in the Tioga river. In Tioga county, Pa., Dunham's boom has broken away, and three million feet of logs have been swept off. The logs were the property of Fox, Weston & Bronston, of Painted Post, N. Y. The Lawreneville & Wellsboro Railroad is washed away in several places, and all trains are stopped. The Blossburg road at Mitchell is under water. The whole country is inundated in the vicinity of Michell, the water being over the fence tops, washing out grain fields, and compelling the people to move out of their houses in boats.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Destructive Fire in Ritchie County.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ELLENBORO, W. Va., June 25, 1872.

The extensive steam saw-mill belonging to W. L. Doud & Co., in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on the line of the B. & O. Railroad, was destroyed by fire a few weeks since, together with their extensive machinery for cutting plow beams, and almost everything else belonging to the lumber business. An immense lot of valuable lumber in the yard, and the dwelling of W. L. Doud, were also destroyed at the same time. The loss exceeds ten thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire was caused by sparks from the locomotive of a passing freight train. D.

THE HOME OF WILSON.

[Special Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.]

NATICK, MASS., June 18, 1872.

In obedience to your commands I took occasion to pay a short visit to Natick, Mass., on my way to the Boston Jubilee, the home of the Republican candidate for Vice President, and made inquiries concerning his standing among his neighbors and every-day home companions. We came in sight of the principal village at a curve in the railroad around the beautiful lake Cochituate, which supplies the city of Boston with water, and in two minutes were in the heart of the place, which is thriving in its general appearance and shows all the enterprise characteristic of the shoe-making towns of New England. The people here are not rich, and they are not poor. The bloated bond-holders keep aloof from the place, and the only aristocracy is that of the common people who commenced life in poverty and earned their first pocket money by stitching uppers and pegging shoes, or toiling on the land. Shoe-making is the foundation of everything here, and it leads to comfort, intelligence, honor, thrift, and not infrequently to wealth.

THE BUSINESS OF NATICK.

On the main street of the village are some stores and business places, and it has all the activities of a small city. I saw lawyers' signs, fancy goods shops, and barbers' poles, and on inquiry learned that in most cases, whatever the trade or profession, the man originally was a shoemaker, and a graduate from the bench. Squire Ham, lately retired from the clerkship of the courts of Middlesex in consequence of failing health, one of the most eminent lawyers in the region, was in early life a shoemaker. Colonel Nutt, another lawyer having a good practice, and a member of the Legislature, was also a shoemaker. W. N. Mason, a highly-successful legal practitioner, was another. Newton Morse, trial justice, another; and George L. Sleeper, long after attaining manhood, was a trader in shoe tools and implements. The present Colonel Bingham, was a shoemaker: the superintendent of schools, ditto; and so on. The place is eminently one where working men are the leaders in society, and take the direction and control of affairs into their own hands. There seemed to be general thrift and universal comfort, and more Democratic equality than in almost any other place I have ever been, and yet there is an appearance of good taste, cleanliness, order, and public spirit very refreshing to see. The roads are excellent, fences in good repair, churches, school-houses, and manufactories are large, handsome, and costly, and the streets and commons are lined with an abundance of elms and maples that render a drive about the place exceedingly pleasant and agreeable.

INFLUENCE OF THE MAN.

In conversing with one of the old inhabitants I learned that the example and success of Henry Wilson had been the main cause of the state of things. I have depicted. When the young men who were hammering away on the lapstone, or one of their own number rise from poverty, obscurity, and drudgery, overcome the deficiences of early training and education, and take and maintain the position of an eminent statesman of the nation, commanding the respect and support of the best elements of society in the Commonwealth, they comprehended the possibilities of their own advancement, and were induced to try for better things themselves.

The Senator not being at home, I made no effort to see the interior of his unpretending dwelling. It is very plain, surrounded by a hedge, the entrance to the house being from a side piazza, and the double parlor windows face the street. The street runs straight and level for about a mile, and is rather compactly built, and ornamented with shade trees on both sides. I was fortunate in finding a gentleman who had been acquainted with Mr. Wilson since 1835, to whom I was introduced by mutual friends, and conversing the place and its principal citizens.

PERSONAL HABITS AS A WORKMAN.

He described Wilson as he was when an apprentice, on his first appearance in Massachusetts, dressed in a plain homespun, rough in manner, with an impediment in his speech which made it difficult to understand him, and spoke hurriedly, thoroughly in earnest, determined to know what was to be known, and to be a man. He was not ashamed to work and there was not a better workman in town. His ambition was to work more hours than any other man in town, and never let a half hour go by without having accomplished an allotted task, so that at the end of each day, each week, each month, and each year he could see the result of shoes were turned out, and for all such holidays as political conventions, public meetings, recreations, &c., time had to be gained. This made the hours of work from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. One night per week was devoted to the debating club, with such additions at either end of the day as became necessary to gain time for the other duties and pleasures. After 9 o'clock work was suspended, when three or four hours were given to study, reading, conversation and conversation with young men of his own age and pursuits.

The gentleman with whom I conversed related how he and a few other young fellows were out skating one night, and after 11 o'clock they took a turn up a brook and narrow run of meadow which was covered with ice, till they came in sight of a light in a little ten by twelve building, low, dingy, and filled with shoe benches, and looking in, they saw Henry Wilson hard at work, a book on one corner of his bench, evidently intended to be used for the snatching of a few sentences at intervals when his wearied arms and hands required a moment's rest. Two of them went in and talked for two hours, while he kept on at his labor and gave daylight with cents to his stock of worldly goods. This was one of the nights when time was to be gained, and the conversation enabled him to work an hour or two longer than he intended.

HIS FIRST SAVINGS.

In this manner he pegged away until he had accumulated more than eight hundred dollars; his debts were all paid; a new suit of clothes indulged in, and at the age of twenty-three years he started for an academy in New Hampshire. Soon after this, by the failure of a friend to whom his money was loaned, every dollar was lost, and young Wilson was compelled to commence life anew. "When I heard of this disaster," said the gentleman, "I could not keep back the tears; such was the interest this youth excited among his associates.

But he was discouraged only for the moment, and, gathering up his resolution and energies, started once more at the foot of the ladder, fought his way up again step by step, and while rising and showing others the way to rise, kept his sympathies fresh with the toiling myriads who were wearily fighting at great odds the battle of life, and attaching to him the respect and good-will of all classes and of all parties in the community where he is known. They universally speak of him in the highest terms as a man, and only few complain of him as a politician, being unlikely those who have been disappointed in not receiving expected recognition for services rendered. No leading politician can return favor for favor in kind, and hence some must be disappointed in their hopes and calculations.

THE DEBATING CLUB.

The debating society to which he belonged gave great prominence in their discussions and their thoughts to all questions concerning the elevation of the masses, the rights of labor and the emancipation of the oppressed; and in all the debates Wilson was always in the advance on the radical side, striking his best blows for humanity and the poor, and writing essays to set forth the intensity of his opinions and the longing of his soul for a better day for the common people. He then and there struck the key-note to his after life, and was, and to-day is, emphatically the man of the people. His nomination is conceded by his opponents as the best he very could have

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Delaware;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
D. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. H. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113⅜.

WE do not know what may happen after Baltimore—there may be a deluge or there may be a drouth.—*Post.*

It does not require a prophet to foretell the inevitable deluge which will sweep Democracy from the face of the earth.

WE PUBLISH to-day No. 3 of the series of letters from our Dublin correspondent. We regret our inability to supply the copies of Nos. 1 and 2 that have been ordered. Non-subscribers who desire to see these interesting letters, should order them in advance, as our daily edition is usually exhausted on the morning of publication.

scoring Greeley, and is as solemnly silent as to the probable Democratic nominee as the Sphinx. The Philadelphia *Age* would like Chief Justice Thompson for a Presidential candidate on the logical theory that the ability to elect Mr. Greeley implies the ability to elect a regular; still it is edging Greeleywards, although there are no signs of "hankering" after the Philosopher.

THERE is a great deal of legislation proposed in the country, and we have any quantity on the statute books to prevent the explosion of steam boilers from negligence. The English Parliament is now considering a bill on the subject which is ahead of anything American. It throws on the owner of a steam boiler the burden of proving that any damage done by its explosion was not the result of any neglect or incompetency in him or his workmen. It virtually makes the owner, in suits for damages by persons injured or property damaged, responsible for all injuries resulting from the ignorance or carelessness of his employees. The manufacturers are bitterly opposed to passing the bill.

WEST VIRGINIA promises a novel political canvass for Governor this fall. The present Governor, Hon. J. J. Jacobs, elected as a Democrat over Governor Stevenson two years ago, announces himself as an independent candidate, in opposition to J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, the regular Democratic nominee. The Republicans, it is stated, will remain "passive" in the contest, making no nomination but supporting Governor Jacobs for re-election. The Democrats since they have got control of West Virginia have gone into the "ring" business pretty extensively, and Jacobs was thrown overboard because he was inimical to the institution. His candidacy makes the election of Camden doubtful.

A SIDE SHOW to the Baltimore Convention in the shape of a gathering of the anti-Grant and pro-Greeley editors is threatened. The principal work of editorial conventions, as a rule, is the consumption of edibles and drinkables, and Baltimore is the most magnificent point in the country to gather for such a purpose. Its facilities and resources cannot be excelled, but in its inmost heart epicurean Baltimore has a thorough contempt for the Grahamite and prohibition prilosopher—if not on political, certainly on gastronomic grounds The editorial attachment to the convention will be well fed, and, in the comfortable frame of mind induced by delicacies from sea and land, will swallow Greeley coated with terrapin and champagne.

THE city of New York is not increasing very rapidly in population, nor has its ratio of increase been so great during the past ten years as that of many others of the large cities of the country. High rents and miserable dens of tenement houses have had the effect of driving off the island and into the suburbs the better class of mechanics, clerks and business men, leaving the increase in population to be made up of laborers and immigrants. The directory of the city, just completed, embraces 211,344 names, indicating a population of about 850,000, a very small increase. It is computed that for five years past the city has lost its resident population at the ratio of 25,000 per year, and all these people might have been kept in the metropolis if proper facilities in the way of transit and rents, existed for persons in moderate circumstances. Philadelphia, years ago, solved the problem of how to maintain a large population comfortably and economically within its city limits, and is now reaping the benefits of the enlightened policy of its large property holders, in a growth that bids fair to place it alongside of New York in the number of inhabitants, and far ahead in their general character and intelligence. Pittsburgh should profit by the example of one city, and take warning by that of the other. The tendency here, at this time, is to drive population into the suburbs, by high rents and scarcity of comfortable tenements.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE is quite a large affair in this modern age—perhaps the most magnificent musical triumph the world has ever witnessed. It will not pay, however, in a pecuniary sense of the word. Its projectors will have to go down into their pockets for considerable money to make up the actual losses sustained by them, through the non-attendance of the people. The expenses attending the great carnival of music were enormous, only commensurate with the great spirit of enterprise which has carried into a successful reality what was hitherto deemed impossible—the grand idea of harmoniously blending the fine musical talent of the old and new worlds, under one roof. We are exceedingly sorry that the great jubilee promises to prove a financial failure, but believe that the monetary loss will be more than compensated by the moral influence which such a grand exhibition of peace and good will, will exert on general society. From a musical standpoint, the jubilee was a magnificent success, and beyond a doubt will leave pleasant effects afterwards. It has planted a new love for, and devotion to, the fine arts, and stimulated our people to become more proficient and better acquainted with true vocal and instrumental music, and thus contributed largely towards giving better tone and higher character to the masses; for the more musical a nation is the more refined, moral and peaceful are its citizens.

IN THE discussions in the French Assembly on the bill for the reorganization of the army, M. Thiers made two remarkably brilliant speeches, that carried a large majority over to his views, which were mainly that the term of enlistment should be five years, and not three, as favored by the Liberal side of the Chamber. He said if he was left free to have his own way, he would even extend the term to eight years. The leading thought of his speech was that discipline and not unwieldy numbers was the great essential of successful warfare. Incidentally, M. Thiers gave as his reason why France was conquered in the war with Germany, the superiority of the German government—and not its soldiers—over that of France. "In Berlin," he said, "there was a great Minister, a great warrior, and a great King, who were supported by capable men." He entirely differed from those who wanted to introduce the Prussian military system into France. The plan supported by M. Thiers provides for an annual conscription, without substitution, of one-half the 300,000 Frenchmen who every year reach the age of twenty-one. To one-half these recruits it is proposed to give only six months' military training, while the remaining 75,000 will be enrolled for five years of active service. In addition to this a permanent army of 120,000 is to be maintained, and the process of reorganization so conducted that at no time will France have less than 420,000 trained soldiers ready for active service. M. Thiers flatly told the Assembly that unless his policy, especially as to term of enlistment, was adopted, he would resign the Presidency at once. This threat has become quite a matter of course from the President whenever he is particularly desirous of carrying a point, and the members are growing restive under it, and many of his hitherto supporters, and all the opposition, are willing he should be taken at his word, if he insists. But after Thiers, what? Bourbon, Bonaparte, or anarchy?

RINGS.

There is a mawkish, senseless sentimentalism often indulged in by persons unacquainted with the dull, dry routine of politics which is apt to proscribe the hard workers of the party, and with a flippant waive of the hand and an ignorance of true worth, denominate the useful organizers of political victories as "scurvy politicians." Should one expend thousands of dollars in the cause in which his heart is enlisted, and give to it excessive labor and much time, making himself thereby conspicuous within the ranks of his party, and afterward be hooted with a general howl of execration as the "Ring," and denounced as though he were a cut-throat or an unprincipled fellow. We utterly despise such an exhibition on the part of any one, we care not who he is. If a candidate has been fairly nominated, and is worthy of the position he seeks, he is entitled to the support of his party, whether he belongs to that unknown quantity and ephemeral organization dubbed by ignorant persons as "The Ring" or not. Where is this "Ring;" who compose it; what manner of men are they that belong to it; and what are its designs and purposes? Are there many of them, or but one? Do its members work with dark lanterns, surrounded by midnight darkness; or do they use the same instrumentalities, talk the same language, and depend upon the votes of their fellowmen, the same as those who are not of it? We have often heard of this "Ring;" but must confess our total ignorance of its whereabouts or its intentions. We have seen reforms established during the past few years within our party, and without opposition. We have seen men nominated and elected to office from different factions, and we have also witnessed the defeat of men charged with belonging to this or that faction. Does the "Ring" always succeed, no matter who wins or fails? It would appear so; for every successful political aspirant is charged with a membership in its queer circle. We have been accustomed to believe that success depended upon the candidate receiving the largest vote, and we feel well convinced that no "Ring" that exists now, or that ever did exist can hoodwink and mislead the great Republican party of this county. Let some of the knowing ones tell us all about this much dreaded, all-powerful "Ring," so that we may not be left longer in ignorance of it.

THE COST OF IT.

The employers and newspapers in New York are figuring up the cost of the eight-hour strike to the men engaged in it, the manufacturing interests, and the general business of the city. The strike is one of the most remarkable we have ever had in the United States, whether its cost or the number of men are considered. All the trades have been convulsed, and three-fourths of the journeymen in the city have participated in the strike. Coming to precise figures, it is estimated by the employers that the suspension of labor so far has cost them $2,043,550, and that the men have lost $1,674,950. This is the statement for one month, and if the strike continued for a year the direct loss to the workingmen and their employers would be nearly forty-two millions of dollars! But this does not represent the entire loss to the city, for in trades open to competition from other places there has been and will be an entire loss of business, great manufacturing interests having been driven to more favorable localities. This is so especially of the marble cutters, furniture trade, clothing, and iron and brass founding. In building, the strike has put a stop to operations, and this directly affects a number of trades.

The number of men employed when the shops are full, by the various trades affected by the New York strike is 83,938; the number of men who have joined in the strike is 61,050; the number now working at eight hours a day is 36,050; number working at ten hours is 27,224; and the number of men still on a strike is 11,498. These are the employers' figures. We have word from New York from day to day that the strikers and employers are gradually coming to terms, but it is hardly justified by the facts, and in many of the trades the issue will be fought out until the employees are starved into an abandonment of their position, or the employers will find it more profitable to go on, at the reduced hours of labor.

The New York strikers, particularly the iron and metal workers, have made strong endeavors to extend the strike to other cities, and especially to the great iron interests of Pennsylvania, but so far very little success has attended them. It is not safe to predict as to the future, for the unions have extensive ramifications and great influence. While the strikes are unsettled in New York, the strikers obtain valuable aid from their fellow-workmen who have not yet taken up the eight-hour cry, with the understanding that it is to be repaid when the New Yorkers go to work and the contributors in other cities make a demand for a reduction in the hours of labor. We consider, therefore, that there is much dependent on the result in New York, in our own and other States, that does not appear upon the surface, but will be developed in time.

MIXED.

The Free Trade elements and advocates prevailed at the Cincinnati Convention, by adopting a non-committal plank in their platform. A more complete and contemptible subserviency and exhibition of cowardice has never before been witnessed in a national or any other convention claiming respectability. Greeley supplemented a life-long advocacy of protective duties by a base surrender of his only opportunity for making his influence and power felt on the side of protection to our industries. This however, accords fully with his whole previous career. He is like the cow which gave plenty of milk, but invariably upset the pan and spilled the milk. He is warm in his advocacy of his views, but weakens in the back bone just when he should be strongest. The other Free Trade affair, which nominated Groesbeck, will only succeed in exciting the "risibles" of all, except those who despise it for its contemptible littleness in deserting the fortunes of the Cincinnati champion of indifference on the tariff issues.

The Boston *Globe*, an independent journal, supporting Grant and Wilson, speaks as follows of this last trick of the anti-tariff leaders:

"The Free Trade element predominated. Their opposition to Greeley was insuperable; but, although they were ostensibly at the head of this movement they had little to do with its direction. Carl Schurz was the life-blood of the convention. His purpose of bringing it about was to see if some man could not be substituted for Greeley who would be likely to defeat Grant. When he went to New York, a few days ago, and consulted Bryant, Ottendorfer, and men of that ilk, he saw how hopeless was his project. And when he sat in the convention he was well aware that he and his fellow bolters had let the tide in the affairs of politics pass unused. He then saw that Cincinnati was the ground where the anti-Greeley battle should have been fought, and that before the delegates who had made the nomination had left that city. If they had exposed the fraud by which Mr. Greeley was declared the choice of the Liberal Republican party there might have been no necessity for this last failure. If they then had manfully declared that they repudiated the action of the convention and had issued a ringing address, this disgusted Free Traders throughout the land, and all others opposed to Greeley personally, and to the trickery by which he was nominated, would have given a hearty response. This tide let pass, it soon turned in Greeley's favor, and is now strong enough to float the Missouri Senator on its bosom, struggle and cry out as he may."

On another point in this same controversy, it says again, speaking of Senator Schurz:

"But if he gain little, he is just in the way to lose much that it is not easy to win back. He and Ottendorfer do not hesitate to acknowledge that the Germans of the United States are intensely opposed to Horace Greeley, and, if Mr. Schurz should make a vigorous effort to force them into the Greeley ranks, they will rebel, and will leave the gallant General without that army of whose boasted fealty to him he has made so much political capital. So that, during the coming campaign, he must exercise his utmost tact and strategy, or, in the effort to win his revenge, kill his own interests. It is now reported that he will forego the one for the sake of the other, and that he will spend the time between this and the election day in Europe, whither his family went on the eve of the Fifth Avenue Conference."

That is the very best thing, under the circumstances, for the Missouri Senator to do, and the course he will no doubt pursue for Greeley, his best plan would be to find urgent demand for his presence during the campaign in Europe, where he could find relaxation from care among the green fields and hills of his early home. Good-bye—Carl, till we meet again.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Great Exhibition—The Galway Election Case—A Fiasco and a new Guy Fawkes—The Presbyterian General Assembly—Dublin—A Baby Murderer—The Theatre—A Lucky Man—Strikes—Our Third Letter.

[From our own Correspondent.]

DUBLIN, June 13, 1872.

There has been great doings here. The great exhibition which the liberal and public spirited Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother Cecil, projected and encouraged, was finally arranged and last week it was formally opened by H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh. There was a very brilliant assemblage, a very ceremonious procession under the direction of Sir Bernard Ulster, King at Arms and author of the famous "Peerage," and a very great interest felt by every one. Earls and Viscounts and Barons were very prominent in the proceedings, while the author of them all, did not even wear a court suit, but in a simple black frock coat sat in the back ground.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

As well as I can tell the story of the affair, is this: The beautiful Crystal Palace was built for the purpose of holding a great international exhibition, and after that was over, was rented out for concerts and fetes, losing money all the time, until the sheriff seemed to be the only resource it had left. Cardinal Cullen then tried to purchase it, for the use of the Roman Catholic college, but Sir Arthur Guinness, thinking it a pity that so beautiful a building should be diverted from its original purpose, bought it himself, and determined to try to get up another great exhibition, and, if possible, to make it a permanent museum of arts, science and manufactures, like the great South Kensington Museum in London. He called on the nobility, gentry and people in general to aid him in this, and the exhibition is now a magnificent fact. It consists of French, German, English and Irish manufactures of various kinds, a very beautiful collection of rare and elegant objects lent by friends of the enterprise, from the Queen down, and of three galleries of modern and ancient pictures and of statuary, made up by borrowing the choicest gems of the best private galleries in the British Islands, so that one can see many rare works of art which have never before been exhibited to the public. A band of music plays there every afternoon, and I am glad to say that there are always a great many people there. It would be useless for me to attempt to describe anything so vast, but I can say that to my mind the most beautiful piece of sculpture, is a a sleeping faun, by the American sculptress, Harriet Hosmer, which is the property of Mr. Chas Guinness. One of the most curious features of the exhibition is the collection of fans. There are beautiful lace, ivory, shell, and painted fans of all ages and nations, and some, the work of very famous artists. Several of them belong to the Queen, of which one was formerly the property of Marie Antoinette, one of Queen Charlotte and one of Queen Adelaide. Miss Borden of London sent a fan painted by the famous Angelica Kauffman. The Countess of Claremont owns one painted by Leonardo Germo one hundred and twenty years ago. One old Chinese fan was once the property of "Poor Carlotta." One of the nine fans sent over by the Baroness Rothschild was painted by Watteau, who has been charged with so many of the recently revived sins of fashion. Lady Clan Morris sends one which was once the property of the Empress Eugenie, and Mrs. Hall Sterlings contributes the greatest curiosity in the shape of a Roman fan said to be painted on vellum made of human skin.

In the same compartment with the fans is a curious collection of rare laces, among which I noticed a flounce two hundred years old, belonging to Queen Victoria, some very quaint old gold lace, and quantities of exquisite specimens of Italian, Venetian and Spanish laces, French, Dutch, English and Irish point laces, and Brussels, Mechlin, Grecian, Honiton and Valenciennes hand-work.

There is scarcely any machinery, and what there is is not novel, but there are many rare specimens of Irish linens, laces, poplins, saddlery, carriages, and china, and some beautiful jewelry among the modern departments.

THE GALWAY ELECTION CASE.

But I have said enough for the present of the exhibition. The evening of the day it was opened the Lord Mayor gave a very grand ball in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh, and some of the most eminent people of Dublin were there, including the Vice Chancellor, Lord O'Hagan, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Court of Common Pleas. Taking advantage of a kind invitation from the latter, I attended the court the next day to hear Sergeant Armstrong's argument in the Galway election case. It is scarcely necessary to say that I was greatly struck by the wigs and gowns of the Judges and lawyers. Imagine Judges Sterrett and Stowe sitting up gravely in purple gowns and large white wigs, about sixty well-known lawyers sitting around in black gowns and small white wigs, and some impassioned lawyer—say Mr. Marshall—on his feet, with his long black gown flying in wild gestures, and his little white wig, consisting of a mass of curly horse hair set round with three rows of stiff curls, with a queue which keeps bobbing around.

The Galway election case is setting all Ireland by the ears. Captains Nolan and Trench both tried to be elected M. P. for Galway. Captain Nolan was aided by the Roman Catholic priests, got the most votes and was declared elected. Captain Trench appealed to the Court, proving that Sir Arther Guinness and a number of other friends of his had been attacked, beaten, and many of them driven from the polls, and accusing the Roman Catholic priests of using undue influence in the church and out of doors, to elect Nolan. The case was tried before Justice Keogh, known as a liberal Catholic. It lasted fifty days, and then the Judge gave judgment in favor of Trench, and made a terrible charge, in which he asserted that the Archbishop of Tuam, several bishops and numerous clergy had degraded their offices, had used all sorts of criminal means of gaining their ends, and that in consequence they should be disfranchised for seven years. You may imagine what a hubbub this kicked up. Indignation meetings were held in Galway. Cardinal Cullen called a meeting of his priests, and they denounced Keogh as a heretic. A Galway mob burned him in effigy, a small Dublin crowd paid him the same compliment the other night between Trinity College and the Kildare street Club, and the whole country, to use some famous words, is once more filled with people "who hate each other for the love of God." The general opinion seems to be that some misguided wretch will probably shoot Justice Keogh, and, knowing this opinion, knowing that the gallery was full of an angry mob, which the large force of police could scarcely keep quiet, imagine my feelings during my recent visit to the court when, after asking which was Keogh, I found I was sitting in a straight line with him, so that a shot fired at him could scarcely miss both of us. I moved slowly away. The argument which I heard was on the question as to whether Captain Trench shall take the seat in parliament which Keogh's judgment has deprived Nolan of, or whether a new election shall be held. Chief Justice Monahan has not yet given his decision.

A MOCK STATUE.

When the Duke of Edinburg was here he was to have unveiled the statue of his father on Leinster lawn, but some time ago it was found that the pedestal wouldn't be ready in time, so a mock pedestal was put up. Then an accident happened in the foundry and a mock statue had to be put up, and the Duke's formal inspection of it all was an absurdity, which is only equalled by last night's proceedings. About eleven o'clock some person or persons, unknown, wasted a five-pound can of powder in trying to blow up this mock memorial. A few pieces were blown off the plaster statue, and a tremendous explosion was made. A friend of mine living in Merrion Square near Leinster lawn, had a great fright and some of the ladies of the family fainted. The first thought was that the gas had exploded, and they all rushed about looking for fire, failing to find which, they concluded that an attempt had been made to blow up the house of Justice Keogh's favorite daughter, in the immediate neighborhood, which did not seem to them to be at all improbable.

The Presbyterian General Assembly sitting at Belfast, decided to reflect for another year on the question of church music, and that in the meantime such churches as now use organs can continue to do so but no new ones can be introduced. Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. J. B. Dunn and Mr. Wells are present as American delegates, and were yesterday honored with a public breakfast, given them by the Irish Temperance League.

The health of Dublin is improving. When I came here I found an epidemic of small-pox raging and great alarm concerning it existing in all classes, but this alarm has almost altogether abated, and the hospital and death reports have for a [illegible] of the milk furnished by the milkmen in Dublin and that not one of them had been adulterated. I doubt if the result would be the same in Pittsburgh.

A most painful affair took place last week in Senagh. A little boy named Behan killed another named Delaney. Both boys were seven years old. Young Behan was brought into court and required to show why an information should not be sworn against him. Although the prevailing opinion was that the boys were fighting, it was proved that they were only throwing stones at each other for fun, and the case was dismissed. I suppose the lad will be known among his companions as a murderer all his life-long, unless he emigrates to America.

IRISH THEATRICALS.

Saturday night I went to the Gaiety Theatre to see Tom Taylor's play, "The Overland Route." The theatre is a beautiful one, and was packed with people. The scenery was most excellent. A novel scene to me was when a gag, bordering on vulgarity—but not half so bad as dozens I have heard and seen from Harry Hotto and Fox, the pantomimists—was made, and the whole house burst out in a storm of hisses which was only stopped by the manager coming forward and promising that the objectionable part should hereafter be omitted. I think something of that sort might sometimes be beneficial at home. The chief actress, a Miss Fannie Addison, has been brought over from England for this piece, and is a very charming person with most marked dramatic abilities. I should not be surprised should she make a high fame for herself.

I see by a Clonmel paper that head constable Robinson of that place has gone to Pittsburgh for the purpose of recovering property which has been left him there to the value of £40,000. Do you know anything of this fortunate man?

DUBLIN STRIKES.

The strike among the linen makers in Belfast continues, and is now a regular lock out. More than three quarters of all the spindles in Ireland are idle in consequence of this, and there are no signs of the end yet. This strike business is fast getting down to the ridiculous. Last week I read in the London *Daily News* that the washerwomen of Surbiton have struck for higher wages and fewer hours. They want 6d a day more and so they announced to the world by means of the town crier. Nor will they work unless they get three shillings a day and their tea. A public meeting was called and those who went peaceably to work were compelled by the others to stop.

W. K.

The Future of American Iron.

The opinion lately expressed in an article on the probable future of iron manufacture in this and other countries, that the iron industries of Great Britain were rapidly and inevitably receding from the limit of their greatest possible expansion, finds ample confirmation in the present condition of the British iron market, and fully agrees with those best able to forecast the future of the trade. A comparison of prices current in the English market, with the quotations of eighteen months ago, shows that, during this brief period, the value of iron in its various forms has increased from 50 to 80, and, in some instances, 100 per cent., and there is every warrant for the belief that prices are not yet so high as to threaten a break in the market by causing an appreciable falling off in the consumptive demand. Even at the present high prices, the demand is so active that the British iron masters could sell the products of their furnaces and mills for many months in advance if they were willing to do so, but the necessity of depending upon foreign sources of supply for ores to supplement the failing production of the British mines, renders the future of iron manufacture in that country so uncertain that contracts for future delivery are only accepted conditionally, and with extreme caution in some instances, and in others refused altogether.—*Age.*

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Summer Drinks.

Ice water should be drank but sparingly. A most excellent substitute for it is pounded ice taken in small lumps into the mouth and allowed to dissolve upon the tongue. This will prove very refreshing and much more enduring in its effects.

Lemonade is a simple grateful beverage. To make it: Roll the lemons on something hard till they become soft; grate off the rinds, cut the lemons in slices and squeeze them in a pitcher (a new clothes-pin will answer for a squeezer in lieu of something better); pour on the required quantity of water, and sweeten according to taste. The grated rinds, for the sake of their aroma, should be added too. After mixing thoroughly, set the pitcher aside for half an hour; then strain the liquor through a jelly strainer, and put in the ice.

Travelers who find it inconvenient to use lemons can carry a box of lemon sugar prepared from citric acid and sugar, a little of which in a glass of ice water will furnish quite a refreshing drink, and one that will help oftentimes to avert sick-headache and billousness. Citric acid is obtained from the juice of lemons and limes.

Cherry is a delicious beverage made from cherries, and will keep a year or more. Take six pounds of cherries and bruise them; pour on a pint and a half hot water, and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a flannel bag, and add three pounds of sugar. Boil for half an hour, or until the liquid will sink to the bottom of a cup of water (try it with a teaspoonful of the liquid); then turn into jelly cups and cover with paper dipped in the white of an egg.

To prepare the drink: Put a spoonful of the jelly into a goblet of water, and let it stand about ten minutes; then stir it up and fill with pounded ice. Currants and raspberries made into "shrub" furnish a pleasant and cooling drink when mixed with ice-water. Pounded ice is also an agreeable addition to a saucer of strawberries, raspberries, or currants. Pound it until it is almost as fine as snow, and spread it over the berries. With fruit it is also an excellent substitute for cream.

Water ices are always acceptable. Those made of lemon, orange, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and pineapple, are much improved by adding the stiff beaten whites of four eggs to every two quarts of the liquid. Put it in just as it is turned into the freezer, and it will freeze into a foam.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture, is too serious an injury to be treated with indifference, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

LOST HEALTH REGAINED.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year, who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its tonic, regulating or invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Reduction in Prices

OF
GAS FIXTURES.

We will sell Gas Fixtures at reduced prices for the next thirty days, no charge being made for hanging them in any part of the city, Allegheny or Birmingham. Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the finest assortment in the west. Call and purchase direct, allowing no interference through your gas fitter.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinzy, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KID GLOVES.

EXTRA BARGAINS AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.

OPENED TO-DAY.
50 Doz. Undressed Kids,
AT 55 CENTS PER PAIR.

FIFTY DOZEN
ONE BUTTON REAL KID,
AT $1.00 PER PAIR.

FIFTY DOZEN
One Button Seamless Real Kid,
AT $1.25 PER PAIR.

FIFTY DOZEN
Two Button Real Kid,
AT $1.50 PER PAIR.

ONE LOT ON COUNTER,
Slightly Soiled, at 75c. Per Pair.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF THE
Genuine Harris Seamless and Alexander Kids,
In 1, 2, 3 and 6 Buttons, Black and Colored.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
je19

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.
Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of 6-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby **increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.**

The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres if its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1-10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:

PEOPLE'S SAVING BANK.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
N. HOLMES & SON.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY &

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Water Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale o Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 25, 1872.

There are no new or strange developments in local finances. The currents continue to run down in about the same channel that they have been doing the two weeks past. The banks absorb all the unobjectionable paper that reaches them.

In trade there is no change to note. Local securities continue quiet, with holders unwilling to sell unless at an advance, and buyers extremely cautious, unless they can see a fair margin in what is offered for investment.

In regard to financial matters in other cities, the Boston *Post* says:

There is no important alteration in the general features of the discount market. Six and a half per cent. is considered the rate for strictly prime Boston business paper. The fact that the managers of some of the strongest cotton mills—who are not in immediate want of funds—refuse to pay over 6, hardly establishes that as the standard point, any more than the rumors that a few of the bankers are now occasionally taking 6 per cent. from needy borrowers not generally known among the lending fraternity, and put up the rates. Call loans steady at 5 per cent.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The banks generally find active use for their means, and most of them report the demand for loans good, but not excessive, and the market is easy at 8 @ 9 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. Outside of bank there is a demand for good business paper, and negotiations are readily effected at 8 per cent.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: In local trade and finances matters are working smoothly. Money is still abundant, and the general trade is active. In the grain markets, prices appear to be settling down to a more legitimate range. The cliques in both oats and wheat have lost heavily, and the disturbing effects of their manipulations are likely to disappear soon. The favorable effect of this on the grain trade will doubtless be experienced next week in increased shipments of grain eastward, instead of having the elevators filled up with grain held here at too high prices for anybody to-buy for legitimate purposes. Gambling in railway stocks is tolerated only because ill effects none but the cliques of gamblers themselves, but gambling in grain is a very different thing, because it stops the trade of the city in one of its most important branches, and in the recent instance has exerted a powerful influence to turn trade to other cities and away from Chicago.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	119½
5-20s—1862	114¼
" 1864	114
" 1865	115
" 1865 new	116¼
" 1867	117¼
" 1868	117¼
10-40s	110¼
Currency 6's	114⅝
Gold	113⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97½
Do. Scrip	97½
Erie	16⅝
Harlem	115½
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	110¼
Union Pacific	37⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	72¾
West Union Telegraph	75
Adams Express	96¾
American Express	73
U. S. Express	86½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59⅝
Penna. Allotments	59¼
Reading R. R.	61⅜
Camden & Amboy	123¾
Lehigh Navigation	45
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	33¾
Central Transportation	48¼
Empire Transportation	64½
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	77
A. V. R. R. 7's 1875	97¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, June 25, 1872.

Money very easy at 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling firm; 9¾@9¾. Gold dull; 113⅛@113⅜. Loans 2 to 3 for carrying. Clearings thirty-two millions. Government disbursements $145,000. Government investments steady and from ⅛ to ¼ higher than yesterday. State bonds quiet and dull. Stocks opened active and strong, especially for Erie, and after first call the market reacted a little; but only for a short time, as prices again took an upward turn, this time led by Pacific Mail, which quickly advanced 2 per cent., being followed by Erie, which also advanced rapidly on large transactions. Northwestern common attracted considerable attention; the short interest is quite large. The general market closed strong with an advance of from ½ to ¾ on opening prices.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's '62, 113¾; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 114½; do new '65, 116⅜; do '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117; 10-40's, 111¾. Currency 6's, 114½. New 5's, 112½.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 97¾; old Tennessee, 74¾; new do, 74¾; new Virginia, 59; old do, 59; old North Carolina, 21; new do, 21¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 40½; Adams Express, 96; Wells-Fargo 88, ex. div.; American Merchants Union, 73; United States, 86½; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 97¾; Erie, 98½; do prefer'd, 75; Harlem, 115½; do pref'd, 120; Michigan Central, 115½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77½; Wabash, 73¼; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¼; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 150; Lake Shore, 96¼; Panama, 36; Illinois Central, 136½; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 25, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined 5¾@6c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65 to 70 cts per gallon for prime to choice, and dull.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. There is some inquiry, and we can report sales at 10 to 15 cts, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—In limited supply but unchanged. Small sales at $2,75 to $3,25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported dull and unchanged; 5 to 8 cts per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet but unchanged; peaches, $6,50 to $7 per case; Tomatoes, $4,50@$5; Corn, $5,50 to $6,40.

CHEESE—Is coming in freely, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained; 11@12 for Diary; 12¼@13 for Factory and 13¼@14 for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Penn'a. at $5,50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull but unchanged; Shoulders, 4 to 5; clear sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 10. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 19¼ to 20 cts by the car load, and 2 to 3 cts additional in smaller lots.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4,50; Land Plaster, $3,25 to $3,50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT—Of all kinds is very dull, which is owing to the markets being well supplied with berries and vegetables; however, stocks in this market are small. There was no inducement to carry over until next season, hence holders closed out as best they could.

EGGS—Continue quiet and unchanged; we repeat former quotations, 14 to 15 cts, most of the sales at 14.

FLOUR—Is weak and dull, and the market is so unsettled, and prices so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations. As might be expected, dealers are loth to make any reduction, but judging from present indication there is no way of getting over it; it is true, that most of the stock now on this market was contracted for, prior to the recent break, and that any further depreciation would entail a loss on holders, but this is a matter that cannot be avoided, and one of the risks of trade, and flour dealers as well as others must meet it, and as a rule, those who keep along with the market fare the best. When flour advanced a few weeks ago in the west, there was a corresponding advance here; and now that there has been a decline there, it is right and proper that there should be a reduction here. As already noted, it is difficult to give quotations; we heard some sales of spring at $8 to $8,50, and others at $8,50 to $9 for the same grades, and there is about the same difference in wheat, viz:

GRAIN—There is no movement whatever in wheat, and in the absence of sales, it is difficult to give quotations; we notice that New York and Chicago continue weak and drooping, and all advices from Europe are unfavorable, and those who hope for higher prices. The mills here are virtually out of the market; however, the arrivals continue light, and some operators say that wheat will yet be scarce and in demand before the new crop comes in appreciably; oats continue weak and prices are lower; we report sales of 2000 bushels to arrive, at 44, 2100 bushels on spot at 45; and 4 cars at 46. Shelled corn is also lower; with sales in elevator and sacked at 62 cts, which is equal to 59 cts on track. Nothing doing in ear corn. Rye is very quiet; very little offering, and there seems, for the present, to be no inquiry. We hear of a sale of Iowa spring barley at 80 cts, to be delivered in August.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is quiet but steady at quotation. Sugars, in consequence of the strike in New York, have to some extent subsided, and prices there are off ¾ to ⅞ a cent on refined goods. Molasses and syrups quiet and unchanged. General trade dull, though all that can be expected at this particular time.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard, Hards, 13¾; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12⅜; Ex C, 12¼ C Yellow and Circle C, 12⅛.

COFFEE—Rio—Choice, 26½@27; Prime, 26 @26½; Good, 25½; Fair, 25. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10⅝; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Refinery & Elder's, 55@58; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, Cloth, W. Trade, 30; Alspice, 15@20.

HAY—Continues unchanged; occasional sales of baled at $24 to $26 per ton.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OIL.—Land Oil is quoted at 75@78, for No. 1 extra, and 66@68 for No. 2. Rose Oyeme; 65 do, Lard.

POTATOES—Old stock continues dull and prices are weak though unchanged; sales of new at $3 to $4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISION—Firmer, and hams and shoulders are half a cent higher; plain shoulders, 6¾; sugar cured, 8¼; ribbed sides, 8; clear sides 9; breakfast bacon, 10½@11, sugar cured (canvassed, hams, 13. Dried beef, 18½. Lard in fierce, 9¾; in kegs 10¾; buckets, 11¼. Mess pork $14,50. Ham sausage 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4½cts per lb.

SEEDS.—Flax seek is in steady demand at $2, and the offerings are extremely light.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines quoted at 90 to 92 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 25, 1874.

Refined was if anything a shade firmer to-day, and the indications are that the bottom has again been reached; however, trade continues dull: spot, 22¾@22¾; buyer last half July, 22½; seller last half, 22⅝; buyer August, 22¾; buyer September, 23. Crude at Parker, $3,75 @3,77, with some settlements reported at $3,80. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; $1,75@1,75 for country, and city $1,85@1,90.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.—Central Rfg. Co., 157 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 272 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 372 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 33 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 400 bbls to Waring, King, & Co. Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.—1659

Ralston & Waring, 140 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B & Co., 50 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total.....190

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL—

Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart.....80

Star O W, acct. W. Stewart.....234

Riverside O W, acct. J. Bennett.....74

Riverside O W, acct. Treat & P.....80

Sterling O W, R. S. Duncan.....154

Fairview O W, R. S. Duncan.....456

Radiant O W, acct. R. Jennings.....276

Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy.....776

Brilliant O W, acct. Thomas King.....148

Total.....2760

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Brown & Co.....2 G. W. Hallman.....3

J. Painter & Son.....1 J. W. Porter.....5

Wm. Clark & Co.....2 Brown Co.....1

Total.....14

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 25.—Consols: money 92⅝; account 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '62, 91; do '65, 92; do '67, 91½; 10-40s 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton heavy. Wheat red winter 12s 7d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d@27s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The market stocks are kept well under control and the prices show a fair degree of steadiness on all staple styles of domestic fabrics. Goods adapted exclusively to summer wear are weaker, and concessions are generally obtained in purchases of any considerable amounts. Light weight woolens sell very moderately, chiefly nominal. Heavy woolens are in demand. The week, which closes to-day, has been less than usually eventful, even for the last of June. Speculations, which are sometimes rife at this season of the year, especially in woolens, are totally quiet, and the regular trade amounts to very little. Appleton A sheetings are quoted at 11¼c; Atlantic H's 13½@14c; do D 12¼c; do L 13c; Broadway 12c; Zedford R 10c; Cabot A 13@13½c; Dwight Star 15c; Laurel D 14½c; Androscoggin bleached 17½c; do 8-4 40c; do 9-4 45c; do 10-4 50c; Bates NX 19c; Pruit of Loom 17c; New York Mills 21c; Lonsdale 17c; standard prints 11¼@12c; paper cambrics 11½ @12½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 25.—Cattle: receipts to-day 782, making total supply for the week 4,896 against 168 last week; market quiet, steady and few sales, at a decline on last week's prices; yard well filled with cattle which are inferior in quality to last week's receipts, and nearly half of which are Texans, for which there are no buyers; buyers and sellers are widely apart, the former believing that prices can be forced, back down till to-morrow; about 600 disposed of; sales of 240 Illinois steers, 1,000 to 1,420 lbs., $5,50@6,37½; 33 Ohio steers, 1,147 lbs, $5,50; 98 Missouri steers 948 to 1,360 lbs, $5,50@6,00; 13 Cherokee steers, 9,25 lbs, $5,50. Sheep: receipts for the week thus far 4,400 against 7,200 last week. Market dull and not fairly opened. Sales: 106 Ohio clipped 90 lbs, $4,75; 205 Missouri clipped 87 lbs, $4,75. Hogs: receipts to-day 6,700 against 9,200 last week. Market active and demand good at 25c per cwt better than closing prices last week; sales of 112 Indianas 205 lbs, $4,50; 100 Illinois 252 lbs, $4,62½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland 26¼c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $5,50@6,15; common to good extra $6,45@7,00; good to choice $7,05@7,90; St. Louis $8,10@12,00. Rye flour: $5,90@4,90. Corn meal quiet. Wheat scarce and firmer; 91c. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,61; winter red western $1,91; amber western afloat $1,78@1,83; white western $1,85. Rye quiet; western 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; steamer western mixed 63@64c; sail 65½@66c; inferior to prime white western 70@79c. Oats dull and lower; western 46@47c; Ohio 47@50c. Eggs firm; 15½@15c. Hay quiet; $1,15@1,20. Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio 16½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9@9½c. Petroleum: crude 12½c; refined 22¾c. Tallow in penties weak at 8¼@8½c. Pork quiet; mess $13,20 @13,25; prime mess $12,50@12,75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 9¼@12c; shoulders 6¼@6¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¼c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@ 9c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese heavy; new 10@12c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c. Flour quiet and weak; family $7@7,50. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 red winter $1,58@1,60. Corn quiet and weak at 47 @48c. Rye dull and declined; 78@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 36@40c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull and declined to 92@ 94c. Lard oil steady at 88@90c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Mess pork: demand light but holders firm; regular $12,25; city $14,75. Lard quiet and unchanged; summer 8¾c; winter 8¾@ 9c. Bulk meats advanced; shoulders 4½c; sides 6¼@6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 7¼@7¾c. Hogs firm at $4,15@4,30; receipts, 1,800. Whisky 87c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour dull; extra spring $6,75@7,50. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 shipping $1,28¾ cash; $1,29 July; $1,26 August. Corn: No. 2 mixed quiet and unsettled at 42¾c cash; 42¾c July; 44¾c August. Oats firm; No. 2 29@29¼c cash; 29@ 29¼c July. Rye dull and lifeless at 60c. Barley dull at 47@50c. Mess pork steady at $12,37 @12,40. Lard stronger at $8,80. Hams in pickle firmer at 9½@11¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c. Highwines firm and steady at 86c for iron bound. Hogs active but lower at $3,80@4,15.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Tobacco very active, but prices unchanged; sales 175 hhds. Bagging quiet at 16¾@16¾c. Cotton quiet; middlings 25¾c. Flour dull; extra family $6,75. Wheat nominal; buyers and sellers apart, dealers offering $1,25@1,35 delivered here, but farmers on line of railroad hold at $1,50. Corn: choice shelled 63c. Oats: prime 48c. Rye dull; sales at 87c. Mess pork steady at $12 cash. Bacon stronger at 5¾@7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c loose; sugar cured hams firm at 12¾@12¾c. Lard active; tierce 8¾c cash, held at 9c; kegs 10c. Whisky firm at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Flour very dull; market favors buyers. Wheat dull and lower; Pennsylvania at $1,85@1,90. Corn dull, mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western mixed 42c; white 47@ 49c. Rye dull; 90c@$1,00. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13,50. Bulk shoulders 5c; sides 6½c; sides, clear rib 7c. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull 9c. Whiskey 85½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,25@5,95; extras $6,00@7,00. Wheat very dull; red $1,80@ white $1,90@2,00. Rye nominal; 87@88c. Corn very dull; yellow 60c; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; white 45c. Barley and malt very dull. Crude petroleum, 17c; refined 22½@22¾c. Whiskey 91½@92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 25.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1,62½@1,63; amber Michigan $1,59; No. 1 red $1,48. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 50c; low mixed 48½c; white 57c; no grade 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 43c; Michigan 37c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Flour weak. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red winter $1,63; No 2 do $1,56; No 1 amber $1,63; No 2 do $1,56; No 1 spring $1,56; No 2 do $1,50; No 3 do $1,45; rejected $1,36; No. 4 $1,30¼. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 29@29¼c cash; 29@ 29¼c July. Rye dull and lifeless at 60c. Barley dull at 47@50c. Mess pork steady at $12,37 @12,40. Lard stronger at $8,80. Hams in pickle firmer at 9½@11¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c. Highwines firm and steady at 86c for iron bound. Hogs active but lower at $3,80@4,15.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Tobacco very active, but prices unchanged; sales 175 hhds. Bagging quiet at 16¾@16¾c. Cotton quiet; middlings 25¾c. Flour dull; extra family $6,75. Wheat nominal; buyers and sellers apart, dealers offering $1,25@1,35 delivered here, but farmers on line of railroad hold at $1,50. Corn: choice shelled 63c. Oats: prime 48c. Rye dull; sales at 87c. Mess pork steady at $12 cash. Bacon stronger at 5¾@7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c loose; sugar cured hams firm at 12¾@12¾c. Lard active; tierce 8¾c cash, held at 9c; kegs 10c. Whisky firm at 87c.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,25@5,95; extras $6,00@7,00. Wheat very dull; red $1,80@ white $1,90@2,00. Rye nominal; 87@88c. Corn very dull; yellow 60c; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; white 45c. Barley and malt very dull. Crude petroleum, 17c; refined 22½@22¾c. Whiskey 91½@92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1,62½@1,63; amber Michigan $1,59; No. 1 red $1,48. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 50c; low mixed 48½c; white 57c; no grade 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 43c; Michigan 37c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Flour weak. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red winter $1,63; No 2 do $1,56; No 1 amber $1,63; No 2 do $1,56; No 1 spring $1,56; No 2 do $1,50; No 3 do $1,45; rejected $1,36; No. 4 $1,30¼. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 29@29¼c cash; 29@ 29¼c July. Rye dull and lifeless at 60c. Barley dull at 47@50c. Mess pork steady at $12,37 @12,40. Lard stronger at $8,80. Hams in pickle firmer at 9½@11¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c. Highwines firm and steady at 86c for iron bound. Hogs active but lower at $3,80@4,15.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Tobacco very active, but prices unchanged; sales 175 hhds. Bagging quiet at 16¾@16¾c. Cotton quiet; middlings 25¾c. Flour dull; extra family $6,75. Wheat nominal; buyers and sellers apart, dealers offering $1,25@1,35 delivered here, but farmers on line of railroad hold at $1,50. Corn: choice shelled 63c. Oats: prime 48c. Rye dull; sales at 87c. Mess pork steady at $12 cash. Bacon stronger at 5¾@7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c loose; sugar cured hams firm at 12¾@12¾c. Lard active; tierce 8¾c cash, held at 9c; kegs 10c. Whisky firm at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Flour very dull; market favors buyers. Wheat dull and lower; Pennsylvania at $1,85@1,90. Corn dull, mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western mixed 42c; white 47@ 49c. Rye dull; 90c@$1,00. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13,50. Bulk shoulders 5c; sides 6½c; sides, clear rib 7c. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull 9c. Whiskey 85½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,25@5,95; extras $6,00@7,00. Wheat very dull; red $1,80@ white $1,90@2,00. Rye nominal; 87@88c. Corn very dull; yellow 60c; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; white 45c. Barley and malt very dull. Crude petroleum, 17c; refined 22½@22¾c. Whiskey 91½@92c.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone little or no change during the past twenty-four hours. Weather continues cloudy and warm, with an occasional drizzling rain, but the indications for more water, at this writing, are not very encouraging.

There has not been a single arrival since the date of our last report, excepting the Monongahela river packets, and it is not likely there will be any more arrivals from below until there is more water in the river.

The Julia departed for Zanesville as usual, though, as might be expected, she could not take much freight on the water.

The Carrie Brooks is laid up at Wheeling. She could not make enough on the present stage of water to pay her expenses.

The Comet and Fair Play are still hard aground at Beaver Shoals, and the Coal City and some other tow boats are sticking between here and Wheeling.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual.

—A Vicksburg correspondent writes as follows: There is a ridiculous report going the rounds of the papers—originating I know not how—that the three fastest boats now afloat were preparing for a race from New Orleans to St. Louis. There is not even the slightest foundation for such a move. The Lee is retired for the summer, the Katie is in "limbo," and the Natchez is pursuing the even tenor of her way between the Crescent City. What little money these boats have made the owners think too precious to allow to escape through the chimneys in this manner. If the cotton crop proves as productive as it now bids fair to be, and prices therefrom as good as they were last year, it may be that the owners of the above famous steamers will gratify the public generally by another test of speed in 1873, but certainly not before. Somewhat travel North has commenced in real earnest, and the up-stream boats are getting their full share of it.

—The Louisville *Courier* of Monday says: From Capt. E. W. McDonald, of this city, we have procured a full statement of the number of boats and barges of coal shipped to lower ports during the late run, viz:

	Barges.	Boats.	Destination.
John Cowan	16	..	Cairo.
Graybound	14	..	Cairo.
Sam Brown	17	..	Cairo.
John Gilmore	18	..	Cairo.
Jas. Gilmore	8	2 coke	Cairo.
Smoky City	6	12	Natchez.
D. Fulton (3)	16	..	Natchez.
A. J. Baker	17	..	Vicksburg.
Falls Pilot	8	..	Evansville.
Mary Ann	18	..	Vicksburg.
	138	14	

Total shipment—1,750,000.

—The following statement exhibits the number of steamers enrolled at the custom houses in the United States, June 30, 1872:

	No. Steamers.	Tonnage.
Atlantic and Gulf coast	1,672	515,864
Northern Lakes	682	149,467.99
Pacific Coast	196	60,856.06
Western Rivers	1,017	272,794.84
Total	3,567	1,687,637.84

At St. Paul, on the 20th, the case of Platte Thorne & Maynard, of Chicago, against Wm. F. Davidson, of St. Louis, charging him, as partner of H. Eames & Co., and claiming about $18,000, and which has been on trial in the District Court since the 13 inst., was given to the jury, who, after being out 20 minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant. This was a test case, involving about about $100,000.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: Capt. Wm. J. Kountz has applied for a location at our wharf for his wharf-boat, but with poor success so far. We hope that the matter will soon be decided in favor of authorizing Captain Kountz to use a convenient portion of the paved wharf, as his continental corn carrying steamboats will soon be in operation between this port and New Orleans and other points. There is no doubt about Kountz's line being of service to the commerce of this city.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of the 16th, says: A difficulty arose at the Northwestern Transportation Company's landing, yesterday, Capt. Wm. Coulson, of the steamer Durfee, and Capt. Wm. Massie, of the same boat, in which fire arms were drawn, but not used. The many conflicting rumors concerning the nature of the difficulty deter us from publishing an account of the affair in detail.

—The trial of Joseph Nixon at New Orleans, charged with burning the steamer Belle of Alton, has been continued, owing to the absence of the Attorney General. The latter had appointed William T. Houston, Esq., to represent the State, but the Court ruled that the Attorney General had no such right.

—We have been informed, says the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, that there is more coal for sale in the river here. Scarcely two-thirds of the amount originally intended for this point was landed here, having been taken on down the river, the market South offering better returns.

It is said that over sixty thousand immigrants have gone into Texas this year. The people receive there supplies by the way of Red River, which must materially increase the trade of that stream.

—Two interests were sold in the Barksville at Nashville on Friday. Wiley Sims sold his one-fourth interest to James Gennett for $2,000, and another fourth interest was sold to C. H. Arthur for $1,500.

—Steamers are soon to be built on the lower Ohio to be furnished with low-pressure engines.

—Pilot Thos. Kinsey and his son are both confined to the house by a severe illness.

—The Bettie Gilbert is to run between Gallipolis and Syracuse as a daily packet.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer CITY OF CASTA ..... Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, Will leave as above on TUESDAY, July 2d.

The Jumbo will receive passengers and freight through to St. Louis.

For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES M. FAIRMAN, jes FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of fe22:164 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Lonisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME.

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

m8s PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar.

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,

de11

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country produce. ap12:m3

S. TATE ..... S. W. ECKELS ..... R. ECKELS.

TATE, ECKELS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, &c.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, ap11:p4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID McMILLAN, SAMUEL MORRISON.

ANDREW McMILLAN.

McMILLAN, MORRISON & CO.,

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Cider, Apples, Onions, Potatoes and Country Produce generally. No. 139 LIBERTY ST., opposite the mouth of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberal cash advances on consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advance on receipt of goods. ap6:m55

A. VAN FOSSAN.

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c., No. 329 LIBERTY STREET, Consignments Solicited. PITTSBURGH, PA. de13-271

DILWORTH BROS.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 243 Liberty Street,

ja19-17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company sold last evening, at McIlwaines stock sale, at the even amount paid in; which is $10 per share.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The Commencement exercises of this school will take place this morning in St. Peter's Church, Grant street, beginning at ten o'clock. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. O. S. Taylor will deliver the address. After the address the Rector will distribute the prizes for the year. These will consist of a gold medal, three prizes (books) for English studies and one for mathematics. The class of graduates this year numbers eleven. The friends of the school and the public are invited to be present.

Policemen Discharged.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday summarily and suddenly discharged two men who had been appointed "substitutes" on his police force, for dishonesty. It is said that the cause for the dismissal was based upon information received by the Mayor that the two officers—Michael Welsh and Andrew Rupert, had visited a butcher's store kept by one Dietrich, and stolen therefrom a quantity of veal. No official investigation of the charge was, we learn, had, but the Mayor, wishing all his officers to be above suspicion revoked the commissions of the alleged offenders.

Beaver College.

The examination at Beaver College commenced on Monday morning, a very interesting programme having been prepared. The students who took part in it acquitted themselves well reflecting great credit both on themselves and their tutors. At eight o'clock the same evening the spacious audience room of the new M. E. Church was filled with an attentive audience to hear the annual address by Dr. Newman. As the evening before all were delighted with the Dr, so on this evening all felt fully paid for going out to hear him. The Beaver people will not soon forget the words spoken by him.

The examination continued on Tuesday all day, and the "commencement concert" took place in the evening of the same day.

Important Announcement.

Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, of 147 Wood street, the well known dealers in gas fixtures, make an important announcement to the public on the second page of this day's paper, in which they announce that for the succeeding thirty days they will dispose of their stock at reduced prices, making no charge for hanging gas fixtures in any part of this city, Allegheny, or Birmingham Our readers will not fail to give this notice the attention which it demands. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly have in their store one of the most elegant stocks of articles in this line ever offered for sale, comprising some of the most elegant designs and most approved material. Such an opportunity for persons fitting or remodeling residences can scarcely occur again, and to miss taking advantage of the liberal offer thus made will be to slight an unusual chance.

Amusements.

H OPERA HOUSE.—The second performance of the Ravel-Martinetti pantomime troupe, last night, was greeted by a full house, and the same generous reception was given to the performers as characterized the opening night. The performance was just such as can be well enjoyed at this time of the year, full of spice, fun and variety. The troupe, as pantomimists, is decidedly the best which has ever appeared in this city.

MASONIC HALL.—Signor Blitz performed his wonderful feats of magic, and slight of hand, last night, at Masonic Hall to a large and highly delighted audience. Some of his performances are far more wonderful than any we have ever witnessed, and as but little apparatus is used they are more mysterious than if they otherwise would be. A pleasant evening can be spent at one of the Signor's soirees.

A Stranger Victimized.

Yesterday morning a young man, whose name we withhold, arrived in this city from the country, for the purpose of spending a few days in this city in the pursuit of pleasure Being a stranger he wanted to find some one to "show him round," and asked the driver of a Birmingham car to introduce him to such a person. The driver complied with the request. After walking around for some time the newly acquainted couple proceeded to a saloon where after taking several drinks they took dinner. Having completed the meal, the stranger repaired to a closet in the rear of the saloon and while there his newly made acquaintance entered and took a pocket-book containing about $50 from his vest. A pursuit was instituted as soon as possible under the circumstances, but the thief escaped. Information of the occurrence was left at the Mayor's office and the case placed in the hands of the detectives.

A Sad Story.

An information was made yesterday before Mayor Callow by Adam Benner against his wife, Mary Benner, and a man named William Sueco, charging them with disorderly conduct. His story is truly a sad one, and strongly illustrates the misery of the possessor of a strong-minded wife. Benner, it seems, resides in the Third ward, and agreed to share his home with William for a stated sum per week, thinking that his kindness would be rewarded by such ingratitude as is set forth in his statement. But the advent of the ungrateful William destroyed the domestic happiness of the formerly tranquil husband, and being unable to stand it longer, he made the above mentioned information, in which he charges the defendants with acting in a disorderly manner by chugging and kissing each other in his presence, further on he states and says that the defendants were out together all night and stayed very late. The hearing will doubtless develop something further, and the end may be a divorce.

Literary Contest.

The eighth annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies of the Western University of Pennsylvania, came off last evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

First on the list came the select orations. H. E. Kier, of the Philo, chose as his subject "Panhasius and the Captive" and J. M. Duff, of the Irving, the "Polish Boy." C. A. Gallagher on behalf of the Philo, read an essay on "Greatness," while H. R. Scully of the Irving chose as his theme "Astronomy as a Realm of Thought." Then came an original oration entitled "Cromwell and Philip the second," by J. L. Koehler, of the Irving. Mr. Barr, of the Philo, who was to have contested for the honors in this department, was not present. The last and most interesting performance was the debate. The subject chosen was: "Is it good policy to enlarge our country by annexation?" Affirm.—D. W. Jones, Deny.—J. W. Osburn.

The decision of the Judges (Dr. King, Rev Dr. Persbing and Judge Kirkpatrick) was as follows: Select oration—H. E. Kier, Philo: Essay—H. R. Scully, Irving: Debate—honors equally divided.

GARROTTED IN DAYLIGHT.

Bold Robbery in Garrison Alley—A Man Garrotted and all His Valuables Taken —Prompt Arrest of the Thieves—Held for Court.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning one of the boldest robberies, which we have ever recorded, was enacted in the very heart of this city. A man was garrotted and his money and valuables taken from him in broad daylight within two squares of our leading thoroughfare, and in the immediate neighborhood of a large works where hundreds of men are employed. It is well for the security of our citizens that such occurrences are rare and it is also some guarantee against their frequency that the alleged culprits in this case were promptly arrested by the Mayor's police and are now awaiting trial in the city prison.

The facts of the case are as follows: A man named James B. Gourlay, a resident of Noble town, arrived in the city on Monday, intending to return home the same evening. He, however, missed the train, and stopped over night at some one of the hotels in the neighborhood of the Union Depot. Yesterday morning while strolling about in the same vicinity he was met and accosted by two strangers, who asked him if he would not "treat them to a drink." Gourlay replied that he had not much money, but had enough to pay for ales. The strangers wanted whisky, and after some more talk, Gourlay finally agreed to pay for whatever they called for in a saloon on Eleventh street was visited and the drinks taken. When the party entered the saloon Gourlay had twenty-five dollars, but shortly after the trio left he discovered that a twenty dollar bill (part of the amount) had been taken from him. He accused his companions with being the thieves, but this they for sometime stoutly denied, finally however, admitting they had the bill, they offered to return him seven dollars. This, Gourlay refused to take, but fearing that he might lose all unless he made some concession, he agreed to take ten dollars, and not make any further fuss in the matter. Gourlay thinking that his kindness would be rewarded by such ingratitude as is set forth in his statement. But the advent of the ungrateful William destroyed the domestic happiness of the formerly tranquil husband, and being unable to stand it longer, he made the above mentioned information, in which he charges the defendants with acting in a disorderly manner by chugging and kissing each other in his presence, further on he states and says that the defendants were out together all night and stayed very late. The hearing will doubtless develop something further, and the end may be a divorce.

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MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

Interesting Meeting Yesterday—The Case of Dr. James Prestley.

The Monongahela Presbytery met yesterday at Mount Lebanon, Allegheny county. The meeting was organized by electing the Rev. S. B. Reed, Moderator for the ensuing year.

A certificate of the Rev. S. R. Frazier from the First Presbytery of Ohio, was presented and unanimously received.

A call was then presented from the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh. On motion, it was sustained as regular and then presented to Mr. Frazier who accepted.

A call to B. J. Forrest from the Presbytery of the Lakes; Mr. F. not being present the call was laid on the table until he arrived.

A call to D. F. Munstard from Mt. Pleasant was presented.

A call was also on the table from New Bethlehem of the Frankfort Presbytery. On presenting the above calls to Mr. M——— he accepted the former, and a certificate of standing was granted.

On motion, the Rev. Mr. Schriver and the Rev. Mr. Scott were invited to sit as consultative members.

The Rev. W. J. Reed presented the financial report, and a committee was appointed to audit the account; the Revs. Turner, Coleman and Mr. Grier were appointed said committee.

On motion, Rev. W. J. Reid, the financial agent, was appointed to make the assessments for the ensuing year.

On motion, three hundred dollars were appropriated for the delegate fund.

The most important item that came before the Presbytery was the reception of a petition for restoration to church privilege by Dr. James Prestley. The following is a copy of the petition;

To the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela, to meet in Mifflin Church, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1872.

Your petitioner would represent to the Presbytery his deep sorrow at the wretchedness and misery of being shut out from the fellowship of the Mifflin church. No one knows but those who have experienced it, how spiritually cold and dark and dreary it is. Your petitioner realises it. It is now many years since your petitioner has enjoyed the privilege of showing forth the Lord's death at His table in its fullness. He would also represent that if any course or action, on his part, has been dishonoring to God, grievous to any of God's people, or detrimental to the cause of Christ, he sincerely and deeply repents, and rejects it, and, should the Presbytery restore him to the privileges of the church, he expresses the resolve and sincerely promises in the strength of divine grace, henceforward to study to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour.

Your petitioner then is conscious of the spiritual evils which result to him from being cut off from the oversight, spiritual help and fellowship of the people of God, and from the sealing ordinances of the Church, and believes sincerely that in his circumstances and state of mind it is not for the glory of God nor promotion of the best interests of religion that his present relations to the church should be continued most respectfully and earnestly do we say that, the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him be repealed, and he restored to the fellowship of the church. This is the first and great desire of your petitioner's heart, and he most earnestly prays that it be granted. Respectfully,

JAS. PRESTLEY.

A motion was proposed by the Rev. W. J. Reed that the matter be referred to a special meeting to be held at no distant day, which was lost.

The Presbytery proceeded to the ordination of the Rev. C. B. Hatch as pastor of the United Church of Mifflin and Jefferson. Rev. Jno. Galley was appointed to preach the ordination sermon. Mr. Galley being absent, Mr. W. H. Hoss, a licentiate, was present, and his discourse was substituted. Mr. Hatch delivered trial discourses, which were received with much satisfaction. He was then set apart to the holy ministry by the laying on of hands by the Presbytery. The ordination services were conducted by Revs. McFarland, Coleman and S. B. Reid. The congregation then extended the right hand of fellowship to the new pastor.

The Committee of Supplies were directed to make arrangements for the installation of Rev. Frazier in the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, by the following: Revs. Dr. Brown, Bigham and Ewing, on the first Sabbath of July.

Rev. T. H. Hanna reported that he had organized a church out of what was called the Wylie Avenue Mission—now Wylie Avenue Church. Said church starts under favorable circumstances.

Rev. W. H. Knox delivered trial discourses, which were approved. He was then licensed to preach the Gospel.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Mifflin for the bountiful repast furnished the Presbytery.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet in Hebron Church—special business of hearing Dr. Prestley's case on next Tuesday.

INTERESTING TO COAL MEN.

The Cincinnati Coal Supply—"The River Monopoly"—Urgent Appeals for Decisive Action—A Plan Proposed.

The question of supplying the city with coal from some other source beside Pittsburgh is just now receiving considerable attention from the people of Cincinnati. The matter was formally brought before the city councils at a recent meeting by a proposition to supply the necessary fuel from the Indiana coal fields—a proposition which was referred to a select committee for consideration. Councils will meet next Friday to take final action upon the report of this committee, and it is hereby hoped that it in full, as a matter of special interest to our coal dealers:

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the question of the supply of coal for the city, and incident to the consideration of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, respectfully recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of the city of Cincinnati, That the City Auditor be, and he is hereby, authorized to advertise for proposals to deliver coal to the city with the following specifications:

"1, price per bushel; 2, number of bushels per annum, not exceeding five million bushels in any one year; 3, the quality of coal; 4, point of delivery; 5, mode, and amount of money, if any, to be advanced by the city; 6, personal security to be required from the bidders proportionate to the amount of bid; 7, all bids subject to the acceptance or rejection of the two boards; 8, number of bushels to be delivered per month."

Your committee are convinced of these propositions:

1. That the city has a right in case of threatened financial, manufacturing, or physical ruin to the city, its interests, or its people, from an inadquate supply of fuel, to use the accumulated means in its treasury or its credit to avert the evil.

2. That there is a coal ring, or so-called coal syndicate, who now holds control of the coal supply, and which purposely maintains prices here at an exhorbitant rate, a rate too high for the poor, and fatally so for the manufacturers, the committee are assured, and therefore express the opinion that this course is one of imperative public necessity, growing out of the exigencies existing, and the strength, wealth, and influence of the monopolists to whom allusion has been made.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* editorially endorses this plan and urges its adoption by Councils. The *Gazette* says:

"It needs no argument to prove that, if we would avoid a coal famine, we must take measures to prevent it, and take them promptly. There will be objections to the proposed plan, of course; but, if the objectors have another or better one, let it be presented. We cannot see the river monopoly broken up, and consumers protected against oppressive prices. If private citizens will unite upon a plan similar to that suggested in the report of Council committee, all right; but let it be borne in mine that *action* is necessary. It is easy enough to talk, but we can never talk an adequate supply into the city. A guarantee of a market for five million bushels of coal at a fixed price, say seven cents per bushel delivered, will secure its delivery by railroad. Therefore, the guarantee should be furnished. We have no idea that this will be done, unless the city takes hold of it. Cincinnati public spirit does not look that far ahead. We wish it were otherwise, but we are called upon now to meet a pressing necessity—to guard the interests of the people and the city.

"There is all work in the sewers, and streets, and parks should be stopped, and the money used to secure an ample supply of fuel, than Cincinnati should suffer from high prices of coal, as it has suffered for a year past, and is now suffering. Whatever is to be done must be decided now. There is no time for talking and growling. Either let private citizens take the matter in hand at once, or let the city do it."

CITY TOPICS.

More About Water.

MESSRS. EDITORS. I see you have thrown open your columns to a few words from the people on the water question, and I avail myself of the privilege of speaking out. I am more earnest in the matter from the fact that a little circumstance very forcibly called to mind the necessity for some arrangement for a better supply of pure water for the city. I turned the other day the faucet in my own house to draw a glass of water, when instead of the "liquid stream" which I expected, out came a discolored fluid, which looked more like carbon oil filled with sawdust than anything else. I let the water run for some time but it became no clearer. I supposed something had gone wrong with the pipe and had an examination made but no leak could be discovered, and the only plausible explanation of how that dirt got into the pipe was that it came from the basin. I made a special trip to the basin to pursue my investigation further, and from a personal examination became satisfied that the water from that basin was not fit to drink, and if its quality is not improved it will be a fruitful source of disease this summer. I was also struck with the very small quantity of it in the basins, which, perhaps, in a measure, explained its impurity as it was driven to the dregs. Really we are in danger of a water famine, and the city is growing every day, and the people are demanding greater accommodations in this respect, and yet we are calmly sitting down, apparently waiting for some calamity—either pestilence to show the impurity of the water, or conflagration to show its scarcity. I think Messrs. Editors, it is high time we should make some active movement in this matter, something should be done to give us more water and a pure article at once, and the Water Commissioners then ought to be stirred up to greater activity in their work. I don't know just what they are doing, but I do know that the people do not want a moment lost in the building of the new water works. I think it would be much better if our City Trustees would unbend their dignity a little, and close discussions on little points of Council etiquette, that a little more time might be given to this subject.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address LIVINGSTON & Co., 253 Washingtonave., Allegheny City. WMF

BREVITIES.

ABOUT twenty-five soldiers of the South Side have arranged to visit Gettysburg on the Fourth.

YOUNG men who wear white hats should be very careful how they lean on front gates moonlight nights.

THE Small-pox Hospital at Birmingham which has occasioned so much trouble has finally been sold for $475.

MR. HENRY E. KIER, one of the successful competitors at the Western University contest last night, is a pupil of J. Newton Gotthold, Esq.

THE State Editorial Association which meets at Erie has been invited to partake the hospitalities of Titusville while on the tour of the oil regions.

A BOY named Manson was arrested in Allegheny last evening for stealing two dollars from the till of Chas. Hutchinsons, tobacco store, no Pennsylvania avenue.

MRS. SCHUTTE, residing on Ledley street, Allegheny, fell down a short flight of steps yesterday, and broke one of her ribs. She was attended by Dr. B. B. Smith.

THE referee and judges of the four-oared regatta which came off last Saturday, have decided to give the prize to the Howard club, as the Fisher club withdrew their claim of a foul.

THE following convicts were taken to the penitentiary yesterday morning: William Folland, John Carr, Philip Ilk, Daniel Sullivan, Daniel Ragan, James Hawkins and John O'Brien.

MR. GEO. H. LEITHEAD is a candidate before the East Birmingham Councils for the position of Weigh-Master. Mr. L. is a gentleman well and favorably known, and well qualified for the position.

LANCASTER boys play cards in the cemetery, using the graves for the card tables, and call *Euchre* thinks it is quite an expense to send Missionaries to the Feje Islands to find heathens, when there are so many at home.

SEVERAL members of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of this State, are stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. They last night instituted Germania Lodge, and will attend to other business of the order before leaving the city.

EXAMINATIONS will be held in the Episcopal Classical Academy to-day, and to-morrow from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Classical exercises on Friday morning at 10 a. m. All interested in educational work are invited to be present.

A PARTY of nine young Japanese arrived at the Union Depot yesterday morning. It is the intention of the young men to visit some of our manufactories before they leave the city. They are staying at the Union Depot Hotel.

GEO. BURCHLEY was riding in an empty barrel wagon on Ohio street, Allegheny, when the horse became frightened and started to run. Burchley fell astride a cross-piece of the wagon, and was very badly injured. Dr. Alcorn attended him.

THE inquest held at Union borough over the remains of Hannah Potter, a child four years of age, elicited the fact that the little one had fallen into a tub of water and been drowned during the temporary absence of her mother. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE celebrated pacing horse, "Cold Water Billy," which was sold a few days ago by Maj. Van Voorhis to Mr. Charles Jeremy for $1,100, was again sold yesterday to Mr. Thos. J. Blackmore for $2,200. "Billy" is considered one of the best movers in this part of the country, and has paced a mile in 2:18.

MR. W. H. BROWN is now having a coal barge built by Messrs Young & Fleishman of East Birmingham, which, it is said, will be the largest barge ever constructed. The boat will be two hundred feet long, thirty feet wide, and twelve feet deep, and will have a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels.

SHORTLY after noon yesterday, some boys who were bathing in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, discovered the body of a man floating in the river. Alderman McMasters proceeded to the locality in question, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned. The deceased was about thirty years of age, named Frank Stevenson.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the Soldiers and Sailors' Codvention which is to be held in this city on the 17th of September. A meeting was held at Alderman Smith's office in Allegheny, on Monday evening, but no definite action taken. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening to consider the subject further.

THE Court of Common Pleas yesterday ordered the removal of James M. Boreland of Tarentum, to Dixmont, on the petition of his father, who states that since his son came home from the army in 1864 he has been sick and not rational at times, and within two years back he has been subject to spasms, and has been frequently violently and dangerously insane.

A MEETING of the Allegheny Board of Control will be held to-morrow evening, at which time the question of a change of school books will be brought up. Although the majority, it is believed, are opposed to the change, an effort will be made to substitute Mischell's for Guyot's geographies. The question of raising the salaries of female teachers will also be introduced.

DETECTIVE JOHN HERRON yesterday arrested a man named Meyer Wiltzberger, at the American House on a charge of false pretence made against him at Cunningham, Pa. The arrest was made on authority of a dispatch received by Chief Irwin from the authorities in that place. The man is in the lock-up awaiting the arrival of an officer to take him to where he is wanted.

A LIVING MAN was laid out in a coffin early this morning in Rody Patterson's livery stable. He is an employe at the livery stable and is addicted to drunkenness. He came home last night in a highly inebriated condition, and his companions, hoping to frighten him from continuing on a "spree," carefully placed him in a handsome coffin, put on the lid, and there left him. At an early hour this morning the coffined man was sleeping it drunken sleep. His sensations on awaking may be conjectured.

ON LAST Sunday evening a number of roughs entered the Methodist Church at Wilkinsburg and created a disturbance by interrupting the services by their boisterous conduct. They were ordered out, and when outside the church amused themselves by shooting off fire crackers. After church was dismissed they made an attack upon three of the members and knocked them down. An information has been made against three before Deputy Mayor Phillips, but several of them have left. It is to be hoped that these wretches will be punished to the full extent of the law.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Before Alderman Strain Andrew Sheen charges George Gillespie with larceny by bailee. Sheen alleges that he went into Gillespie's saloon and purchased a drink which he supposed would amount to about fifteen cents, and gave him a one dollar bill; but no change was returned. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gillespie, and the decision in this case is looked forward to it with great expectations, as it will establish the legal price of a drink.

Christina Goodman make an information against her husband, George Goodman, charging him with surety of the peace in threatening to kill her. She alleges that he broke everything in the house that was breakable, and in order to prevent his doing further harm, Alderman Strain had the obstreperous George arrested and committed for a hearing.

Before Alderman McMasters Kate Calvert makes an information charging Francis Donahue with surety of the peace. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for Court.

Maria Beltz, before Alderman McMasters, charges Eliza Loughran with assault and battery in striking and abusing her. A cross suit was entered before the same Alderman by Eliza Loughran against Mrs. Beltz, charging her with surety of the peace. In both cases warrants were issued and the defendants gave bail for Court.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday disposed of forty-two common cases at the early morning hearing.

On Monday night a horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. George Calhoun in East Liberty. Notice of the robbery was left at the Mayor's and detectives Scott and Cupples were instructed to work up the case. The owner of the horse during the morning found the animal hitched to a post on Water street.

Mary Coffey was arrested on Monday night for disorderly conduct and taken to the lock-up. Shortly after being placed in a cell she entered into a fight with Rachel Snyder, a companion, "between the bars." The Mayor gave Mary a sixty day permit to the Work House.

The Mayor yesterday sent George Clarke to the Work House for thirty days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Adam Bender accused of selling liquor without a license was yesterday held for a hearing at Court by Mayor Blackmore.

John Smith, charged with keeping a ferocious dog on oath of Daniel Keefe, will have to explain in the Criminal Court.

Young Appleton arrested on suspicion of being a pickpocket was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge at the request of his parents.

Twelve impecunious common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Callow. Albert Smith, in default of fifty dollars fine, for beating and abusing his wife, was sent to the Work House for ninety days. John Patton and Mary Smith, (a sister of John Smith) were likewise unable to liquidate the small fines which were imposed upon them for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and were committed for thirty days.

Still another charge is made against William Meintel, who has already four informations against him for forgery. A member of the firm of Stemple & Day, tanners in the Eleventh ward, made an information before Alderman Smith, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is said that Meintel called at their office with a check which he wished them to cash. They did not cash the check, but lent him fifty dollars which he promised to return as soon as he went to the bank and had the check cashed. It is said that Meintel's father has already paid notes to the amount of $2,200.

Burgess Dressell, of Birmingham, disposed of four common cases, and Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, of two yesterday morning.

Before Alderman Strain yesterday P. W. Row made an information against James McGirley, charging him with assault and battery. The defendant is a clerk at the St. James hotel. A disturbance occurred occasioned by a misunderstanding in regard to the price of a dinner, during the "misunderstanding" Row struck Allegro, was attacked by the clerk. A warrant was issued for the arrest of McGirley.

Bartley McGuire was yesterday sent to the Work House for twenty days by Alderman O'Donnell for being a continual nuisance to the residents of State alley.

An information was made yesterday before Alderman Taylor by Otto Hill, charging Dominee Rush with the larceny of a calf's skin and a butcher's apron. Warrant issued.

John Stewart yesterday appeared before Alderman O'Donnell and charged Daniel Laughlin with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Two West Pittsburgh police officers named William H. McGregor and John Weaver were yesterday arrested by officer Stemmler and taken, before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh. The men are charged with disorderly conduct by Justice Thompson and assault and battery by Charles Beeson. The former complaint was withdrawn, and for the latter they were ordered to pay the customary fine.

INTEMPERANCE.

What One Who has Suffered Says.

The following communication is the production of a young man now confined in the county Work House, whose falling is intemperance. Gifted with a fine intellect, possessing a good education, and energetic in all that he undertakes, his success in life would be assured but for the fatal attachment to the wine-cup. His story is a sad one, at best, but has an added tinge of gloom as told by himself:

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Since the day on which you told me "That I should think over the matter," all my thoughts and reflections, the various and much confused, have tended toward the end proposed. Below please find the general mess I have got everything into. I merely jot down *conclusions*: because I know that no free man's patience could stand a dose of the processes by which they were derived. The end proposed is that I shall become and continue temperate—that I shall avoid the innumerable evils and shames that make miserable this life and the inevitable and unrelenting damnation promised in the life to come.

For a good while I have wanted to quit drinking—I have resolved in my own mind to stop; and yet I didn't stop, or, only for a short time. I know that nobody ever makes me drink by force—I drink freely of my own will, impelled solely by the undeniable maxim: "Needs must, when the devil drives." *"Facilis descensus Averni"* is a very plain and well beaten high way and a team willing when warned helps greatly; but the gentleman is a more furious and inexorable driver than ever was Jehu the grand son of Nimshi. People tell me, "Why don't you stop?" "Other men have done more difficult things; a resolute mind is equal to difficulty is a stimulus and a triumph to a strong spirit; the joys of conquest are the joys of man, &c.," *ad natiuseam*. "All of which I most profoundly and potently believe, yet I can not stop—absolutely in fact than if I had never heard or believed such things. St. Paul was in a somewhat similar trouble, 7 Rom., 19, "For the good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." So, you see resolution is a "dead cock in the pit." Then again, from a moral point of view—the Chaplain, Mr. Albree *et id omne genus* tell us that in ourselves we have absolutely no power; man is not able to do good by his own strength, and must ask Divine assistance. I have read that "that the nature of man is so corrupt that it prevents the very schemes and operations intended to improve it, and first principles as pure as heaven, become in effect through corrupt human nature, agents of human depravity." How can corrupt man ask God to give him strength for a purely personal and selfish end? How can he love or fear a pure, spiritual being, unapproachable by his own weakness, incompressible to his spiritual ignorance and offended and incensed by his own depravity? And a thousand more such questions that I can't answer. If

There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough new them how we will."

Can we escape inexorable fate?

Considered physically, if you have any faith in Methomania, Dipsomania, Oinomania, or whatever it is called, I can only say that though I may have had an hereditary predisposition to drink, and I think, yet I never was a tippler, but got drunk at first as a relief to useless and hopeless exhaustion; but for years I have drunk only for the sake of the stimulant. Well, if I die for it, I have not drank anything for more than a year, except when I did so for "spite." Do you understand? And when I needed "stimulants" I always drank chloroform or the like of valuable an medicines. I honestly believe that July will be long enough here. To stop here for two years was exactly the Spanish proverb, "Este es viage del Orinoco, quiel yne no se murio se valvio loco."

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Wharton Street—The Water Supply—The Pumping of Water Directly into the Main.

The Council of East Birmingham held a special meeting last evening to take action in reference to the grade on Wharton street.

Members present—Messrs. Thornton, Haberman, Fox, Brown, Hahn, Kemler, Miller and Burgess Dressel, who occupied the chair.

The Clerk read a petition from property owners on Wharton street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, requesting a change of grade.

The Regulator, J. W. Fatterson, Esq., stated that the grade as now establishird was sufficient to carry off the water.

Mr. Hahn moved that the Street Committee proceed with the work with the grade as established.

Mr. Brown, of the Committee on Hospital, reported that the building has been sold for $475, providing the Council would sanction the sale.

On motion the sale was sanctioned and the thanks of Council returned to Mr. Brown through whose efforts one hundred dollars more was received, than was offered for the building.

On motion it was ordered that a gas lamp be erected on the southeast corner of Eighteenth street and Larkin's alley.

On motion the Street Commissioner was authorized to pay good men good wages. In other words, to use his own discretion in conjunction with the Street Committee, as to the price to be paid for labor.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a gas lamp was ordered at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Jane streets.

The Burgess directed attention to the fact that the property of the people of the borough is in imminent danger from fire from the fact that the fire plugs are filled with coal, and in case of a fire every foot of hose in the borough would be bursted, as the coal would go through the nozzles. He also stated that a fire plug in the borough is now being opened a night or two since omitted about six feet of hose for that end.

Mr. Fox could do better than this. Another fire plug threw out about ten bushel of coal.

Other members reported the stoppage of the water supply through the hydrant by reason of the pipes becoming clogged. They then

Mr. Kemler stated that the reason of the obstruction was that the water company had adopted the suggestion of its engineer, and now supplied the water directly into the mains instead of the reservoir, as heretofore. This coal or slack is pumped from the river and thrown into the mains, and is the cause of all the trouble.

It was the general opinion of the members that the property of the citizens is in imminent danger in consequence of the defects mentioned, and the Burgess stated that he had been called upon to convene a meeting of citizens to express their indignation of the action of the company.

It was decided that the citizens should make the complaint, and with the hope that it would be speedily made,

Council adjourned.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The South Pittsburgh Council, last evening, held a regular monthly meeting.

Present—Messrs. Brown, Haines, Williams, Slicker, Kerr, Creedy, and Burgess Murray in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were then read and warrants ordered for the several amounts: W. B. Hays, $540; W. E. Richards, $210.62; Reese Williams & Co., $27; Sam Ward, Jr., $10. Warrants were also ordered for the monthly salaries of the policemen.

The balance due Mr. Schober for building the Hose House, amounting to five hundred dollars, was, on motion, ordered to be paid.

Mr. Haines, of the Street Committee, reported that the Regulator had defined the exact lines of the Brownsville Road. Also, that they had conferred with Mr. Hays, of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, in relation to keeping the sidewalk clear of mud and filth at their coal works on Carson street, at the foot of the Brownsville Road, in compliance with the ordinance passed in November, 1866, granting the Pittsburgh Coal Company (now the Castle Shannon Railroad Company) the right to erect a weigh scales and office on the sidewalk at that place, and that the committee had not received much satisfaction.

On motion of Mr. Haines, the ordinance granting them the right to erect said weigh scales at that place was repealed, because they had violated some provisions thereof.

There was some discussion about compelling the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., to keep the sidewalk on Carson street, adjoining their property, clear of earth and stones. Nothing definite was done in the matter, however.

Mr. Slicker reported that after the gas lighter had lit the lamps, some boys but out the light. The attention of the police was directed to the matter.

Mr. Haines moved that the School Board be notified that they can have the use of the Council chamber for their place of meeting until the school house is finished. Carried.

On motion adjourned to meet on Tuesday, July 2d.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of eastern work. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

1, 3, 5 and 10 Acre Lots at Auction.

If you wish to buy a nice large lot of ground in the county on the line of a railroad leading direct to the city with frequent trains, go to the large public sale at Noblestown to-morrow (Thursday) morning. Free trains from Union Depot at 9:30. See advertisement on fourth page by A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

ALTHOUGH the weather is more suggestive of icebergs than of furs, yet the fur trade has commenced, and with a small stock and high prices. Muskrat, mink and Alaska seal are expected to be in great demand. Prices for these have advanced twenty-five per cent. since last season, and some of the best of the later quality may be quoted as forty per cent. higher, judging from present quotations. Alaska seal sacques are now worth $100 to $176 each.

Grant and Wilson is the ticket which will sweep the State and the Union, while Urling, Follans bee & Co. will continue to supply both victors and vanquished with the neatest clothing, at the most reasonable prices and on the shortest order, at their establishment Southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood strreet.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

Passing away! passing away!
Each Tooth Wash of a former day.
SOZODONT gives the *coup de grace*,
Good-bye to the humbugs! let them pass.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—BEFORE JUDGE COLLIER.

The first case taken up was that of John Waugh, indicted for the larceny of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in money from from Robert Robinson. The jury convicted Waugh, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

M. Jordan, of Braddock, plead guilty to an indictment charging him with selling liquor on Sunday, and without a license. Sentence was deferred.

Thomas C. Fogarty, indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on Daniel Donoghue, was found guilty of simple assault and battery, and was reimanded for sentence.

The next case called up was that of Anton Wentlen, indicted for malicious mischief in breaking down part of a fence on the property of Nicholas Knohr, in Reserve township. Jury out.

Isabella Lauderbach